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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:50 ON 12 MAR 2001)
FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:07:25 ON 12 MAR 2001

L1 328 S SOLVENT SPINNING
L2 328 S SOLVENT (W) SPINNING
L3 3 S L1 (L) POLYSACCHARIDE
L4 2 S L3 (L) CELLULOSE
L5 117 S L1 (L) CELLULOSE
L6 0 S L5 AND (WATER MISCIBLE ORGANIC SOLVENT)
L7 26 S L5 AND (METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ACETONE OR KET

=> d 17 1-26 ibib ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:788953 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:82794
TITLE: Cellulose diacetate spinning dope for manufacture of
acetate fibers with freedom from feathering
INVENTOR(S): Yoshimura, Mitsue; Kuroda, Toshimasa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teijin Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10325014	A2	19981208	JP 1997-129502	19970520
GB 2325469	A1	19981125	GB 1998-10782	19980519
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-129502	19970520

AB The soln. with good spinnability contains (A) **acetone** solvent
contg. 0-5% water or MeOH, (B) 24-33% cellulose diacetate, and (C)
plasticizers at 1-3% based on A and selected from phthalic acid esters,
dibasic fatty acid esters, fatty acid esters, phosphoric acid esters,
epoxy compds. or glycol esters, and has thixotropic index I (I =
.eta.6/.eta.60; .eta.6 = viscosity measured at 35.degree. and 6 rpm;
.eta.60 = viscosity measured at 35.degree. and 60 rpm by a B-type
viscometer rotor) >1.3.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:323674 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:345935
TITLE: Anisotropic cellulose solutions for spinning fiber
reinforcement
INVENTOR(S): Boerstael, Hanneke; Koenders, Bernardus Maria;
Westerink, Jan Barend
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akzo Nobel N.V., Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9606208	A1	19960229	WO 1995-EP3272	19950817
W: BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, RU, UA, US				

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
 EP 777768 A1 19970611 EP 1995-930485 19950817
 EP 777768 B1 19990602
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT,

SE

CN 1155910	A	19970730	CN 1995-194668	19950817
CN 1155909	A	19970730	CN 1995-194667	19950817
BR 9508615	A	19971230	BR 1995-8615	19950817
JP 10504594	T2	19980506	JP 1995-507778	19950817
AT 180843	E	19990615	AT 1995-930485	19950817
ES 2132704	T3	19990816	ES 1995-930485	19950817
US 5817801	A	19981006	US 1997-793815	19970225
US 5932158	A	19990803	US 1998-28841	19980224

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

NL 1994-1351	19940819
NL 1994-1762	19941024
NL 1995-1000193	19950421
WO 1995-EP3272	19950817
US 1997-793815	19970225

AB An optically anisotropic soln. contg. cellulose and inorg. acids of P, with 94-100% of the soln. composed of cellulose (<1.3% bound P), H3PO4 and/or its anhydrides, and H2O, preferably, inorg. acids of pentavalent

P,

are used for spinning fibers. After conversion of the H3PO4 into pentoxide and H2O, preferably 65-85% is made up of P2O5 and 35-15% is

made

up of H2O. Fibers obtained by this process possess particularly good mech. properties and are suitable for use as reinforcing material. Cellulose and phosphoric acid-contg. water (72.7% P2O5) were intensively mixed to form anisotropic soln. and cellulose was spun at 36.degree., coagulated in Me2CO (20.degree.), washed at room temp., and neutralized using 2.5% Na2CO3 soln. to give fiber having breaking tenacity 630

mN/tex,

elongation at break 5.4%, and initial modulus 19.4 N/tex.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:230600 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:230600

TITLE: Production of high-strength cellulose fibers using zinc chloride, organic solvents, and aqueous solution

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Li Fu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Purdue Research Foundation, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 4999149	A	19910312	US 1988-261000	19881021
CA 2044263	AA	19920604	CA 1990-2044263	19901203
WO 9209726	A1	19920611	WO 1990-US6928	19901203

W: CA, JP, KR

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE

EP 513038	A1	19921119	EP 1991-902338	19901203
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

JP 05504795	T2	19930722	JP 1991-502676	19901203
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US 5290349	A	19940301	US 1991-733967	19910722
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1988-261000	19881021
US 1990-496585	19900321

WO 1990-US6928 19901203

AB Fibers and films having high tensile strength and good stability in alk. solns. are prep'd. by spinning an aq. soln. contg. 5-45% (wt./vol.) cellulose and 55-80% (wt./wt.) ZnCl₂ into a coagulating bath comprising .gtoreq.1 alc. or **ketone**, stretching, and crystg. in H₂O. An aq. soln. contg. 10% (wt./vol.) cellulose and 74.4% ZnCl₂ was spun into a bath contg. **acetone**, dried in the fixed state, immersed in H₂O for 10 min, and dried to give fibers with tenacity 4.1 g/denier.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 26 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-137788 [18] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-060778

TITLE: Prepn. of di acetate fibre by soln. spinning - involves using specified cellulose di acetate soln., in **acetone** solvent, to reduce shrinkage and linear density.

DERWENT CLASS: All F01

INVENTOR(S): GEMBITSKII, L S; NEKHAENKO, E A; VERKHOTINA, L N

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NEKH-I) NEKHAENKO E A

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
SU 1514841	A	19891015	(199018)*		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
SU 1514841	A	SU 1987-4262201	19870615

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1987-4262201 19870615

AB SU 1514841 A UPAB: 19930928

The method involves: using **cellulose** diacetate of deg. of polymerisation 450-750; **acetone** as the organic **solvent**; **spinning** into an aq. pptn. bath (contg. supplementary 4.3-5.2% **acetone**) with positive spinneret extension of 70-150%. As previously, the process involves the spinning of a soln. of **cellulose** diacetate (in an organic solvent) into an aq. pptn. bath.

Typically, proposed and previous method respectively give results: deg. of polymerisation of **cellulose** acetate in spinning soln. 550 and 250-300; extension in spinneret 70-150%; linear density (of elementary fibre) 0.19-0.13 and 0.54-0.68; rel. tear strength 11.6-13.7 and 9.5-12 cN/tex; rel. elong. 42-30 and 22-28%.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Simplified process and reduced shrinkage and linear density while maintaining physico-mechanical properties, in the mfr. of diacetate fibre by wet-spinning. Bul.38/15.10.89
0/0

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25501 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for treating a fibrous material and article thereof

INVENTOR(S): Radwanski, Fred Robert, Roswell, GA, United States
Skoog, Henry, Roswell, GA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., Neenah, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190735	20010220
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-276629	19990325 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-706083, filed on 30 Aug 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5888346	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Beck, Shrive	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Chen, Bret	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Garrison, Scott B.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1481	
AB	A process for treating a fibrous material which includes the steps of:	
	1) providing a liquid suspension composed of fibrous material; 2) intermixing the liquid suspension of fibrous material with a treatment over a time period T.sub.1 --wherein the treatment requires a period of time T.sub.R sufficient to treat the fibrous material; 3) depositing	
the	liquid suspension of fibrous material and intermixed treatment onto a forming surface to form a layer and removing a substantial portion of the liquid, over a period of time T.sub.2 ; and 4) applying pressurized jets of a liquid to the layer of fibrous material to wash unused treatment from the fibrous material within a period of time T.sub.3. Periods of time T.sub.1, T.sub.2 and T.sub.3 are immediately	
consecutive	and amount to a total period of time at least as great as T.sub.R. Also disclosed is a hydraulically entangled structure composed of: 1) at least one layer a wet-laid nonwoven web containing fibrous cellulosic material; and 2) colorfast dye imparting color to the fibrous	
cellulosic	material such that the fibrous cellulosic material is colorfast.	

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:131500	USPATFULL
TITLE:	Fabric for plant life	
INVENTOR(S):	Nogami, Yoshihiro, Fukui, Japan Yosie, Mituko, Fukui, Japan Yamamoto, Yasuei, Fukui, Japan Hiramatsu, Kenji, Osaka, Japan	
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Kuraray Co., Ltd., Kurashiki, Japan (non-U.S. corporation) Urase Co., Ltd., Sabae, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)	

	NUMBER	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6127027	20001003
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-939008	19970926 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1996-275254	19960927
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Cole, Elizabeth M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Obalon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1172	
AB	A fabric for plant life contains fibrous material which contains not	

less than 5% by weight of an organic polymer fiber having a fineness of not less than 30 deniers, a moisture-absorbent polymer; and a binder polymer, the moisture-absorbent polymer and the binder polymer being adhered to the fibrous material. The fabric has a water absorption per volume of from 0.02 to 10 g water/cm.sup.3, shows an apparent density of from 0.001 to 0.3 g/cm.sup.3 under elevated pressure of 20 g/cm.sup.2 and has a thickness of not less than 1.5 mm under elevated pressure of 20 g/cm.sup.2.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:94654 USPATFULL
TITLE: Manufacture of extruded articles
INVENTOR(S): Newbury, John Paul, Cumbria, United Kingdom
Dovey, Thomas, Coventry, United Kingdom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acordis Fibres (Holdings) Limited, United Kingdom
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6093355	20000725
	WO 9806886	19980219
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-242186	19990209 (9)
	WO 1997-GB2173	19970812
		19990209 PCT 371 date
		19990209 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1996-17043	19960814
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Tentoni, Leo B.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howson and Howson	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	483	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Use in the manufacture of extruded lyocell articles of cellulose having a value of Pipe Flow Index (as defined) to Jet Flow Index (as defined) in the range from 0.85 to 6 can offer a number of advantages, particularly in cellulose solution transport and in spinning stability. Pipe Flow Index is designed to assess the flow performance of cellulose solution under low shear conditions typically experienced in transfer pipework. Jet Flow Index is designed to assess the flow performance of cellulose solution under high shear conditions typically experienced during extrusion. The extruded lyocell articles are made by a method which includes the steps of:

- to
- (1) dissolving cellulose in an aqueous tertiary amine N-oxide solvent form a solution;
 - (2) extruding the solution through a die by way of a gaseous gap into a coagulating bath to form an extruded lyocell precursor;
 - (3) washing the extruded lyocell precursor free from tertiary amine N-oxide; and
 - (4) drying the washed lyocell precursor, thereby forming the extruded lyocell article.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:15223 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for treating a fibrous material and article thereof
INVENTOR(S): Radwanski, Fred Robert, Roswell, GA, United States
Skoog, Henry, Roswell, GA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6022447	20000208
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-706083	19960830 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Fortuna, Jose	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sidor, Karl V.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1481	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for treating a fibrous material which includes the steps of:
1) providing a liquid suspension composed of fibrous material; 2) intermixing the liquid suspension of fibrous material with a treatment over a time period T.sub.1 --wherein the treatment requires a period of time T.sub.R sufficient to treat the fibrous material; 3) depositing the liquid suspension of fibrous material and intermixed treatment onto a forming surface to form a layer and removing a substantial portion of the liquid, over a period of time T.sub.2 ; and 4) applying pressurized jets of a liquid to the layer of fibrous material to wash unused treatment from the fibrous material within a period of time T.sub.3. Periods of time T.sub.1, T.sub.2 and T.sub.3 are immediately consecutive and amount to a total period of time at least as great as T.sub.R. Also disclosed is a hydraulically entangled structure composed of: 1) at least one layer a wet-laid nonwoven web containing fibrous cellulosic material; and 2) colorfast dye imparting color to the fibrous cellulosic material such that the fibrous cellulosic material is colorfast.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:146001 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antibacterial cellulose fiber and production process thereof
INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Kenji, Osaka, Japan
Nakamura, Koji, Osaka, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kenji Nakamura, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
Koji Nakamura, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5985301	19991116
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-22101	19980211 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1997-281145	19970930
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Levy, Neil S.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Konbbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 382

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A production process of **cellulose** fiber is characterized in that tertiary amine N-oxide is used as a solvent for pulp, and a silver-based antibacterial agent and optionally magnetized mineral ore powder are added, followed by **solvent-spinning**. The **cellulose** fiber exhibits an excellent long lasting antibacterial effect and serves preferably as medical products such as bandage, gauze, and surgical robes.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:39775 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for treating a fibrous material and article thereof
INVENTOR(S): Radwanski, Fred Robert, Roswell, GA, United States
Skoog, Henry, Roswell, GA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5888346	19990330
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-706083	19960830 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Silverman, Stanley S.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Fortuna, Jose A.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sidor, Karl V.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1467	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for treating a fibrous material which includes the steps of:
1) providing a liquid suspension composed of fibrous material; 2) intermixing the liquid suspension of fibrous material with a treatment over a time period T.sub.1 --wherein the treatment requires a period of time T.sub.R sufficient to treat the fibrous material; 3) depositing the liquid suspension of fibrous material and intermixed treatment onto a forming surface to form a layer and removing a substantial portion of the liquid, over a period of time T.sub.2 ; and 4) applying pressurized jets of a liquid to the layer of fibrous material to wash unused treatment from the fibrous material within a period of time T.sub.3. Periods of time T.sub.1, T.sub.2 and T.sub.3 are immediately consecutive and amount to a total period of time at least as great as T.sub.R. Also disclosed is a hydraulically entangled structure composed of: 1) at least one layer a wet-laid nonwoven web containing fibrous cellulosic material; and 2) colorfast dye imparting color to the fibrous cellulosic material such that the fibrous cellulosic material is colorfast.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:162412 USPATFULL
TITLE: Sebum absorbing cellulose fabric and manufacturing method thereof
INVENTOR(S): Itoyama, Koki, Shizuoka-ken, Japan
Takahashi, Kiyohisa, Shizuoka-ken, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Spinning Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5854146	19981229
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-816777	19970319 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1996-94833	19960325
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Raimund, Christopher	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	515	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A cellulose fabric having a sebum absorbing performance, which maintains its performance even after repeated washing in which a compound having a nonionic surface activity is fixed to a cellulose fabric. A sebum absorbing cellulose fabric is prepared by treating a cellulose fabric with an aqueous mixed solution of a nonionic surfactant and a cross-linking agent having glycidyl ether groups, or by treating a cellulose fabric with an aqueous solution of a glycidyl ether having a nonionic surface activity in the molecule thereof.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:104472 USPATFULL
TITLE: Air freshener composition containing a fiber pad
INVENTOR(S): Sharma, Mahendra Kumar, Kingsport, TN, United States
Garritty, Richard Irving, Kingsport, TN, United States
Hiller, John Jacob, Kingsport, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5800897	19980901
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-599488	19960125 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Weisberger, Richard	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Griffis, Andrew B.; Gwinnell, Harry J.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1184	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention is directed to an air freshener composition containing a fiber pad comprising at least one needle-punched, nonwoven, hydrophilic fiber wherein the fiber has a capillary structure and deep grooves or channels along the longitudinal axis of the fiber, a fragrance incorporated into said fiber pad, wherein the fiber pad is enclosed by a container having air passageways to allow for the fragrance to escape into the surrounding environment.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:54618 USPATFULL
TITLE: Disperse dye-dyeable regenerated cellulose fiber and

INVENTOR(S): textile products containing the fiber
 Takemura, Osamu, Osaka, Japan
 Tanimoto, Naoki, Kurashiki, Japan
 Iwasa, Eiji, Kurashiki, Japan
 Inoue, Ichirou, Kurashiki, Japan
 Kawamura, Tsutomu, Saijyo, Japan
 Hirakawa, Kiyoshi, Kurashiki, Japan
 Ono, Shinichi, Osaka, Japan
 Kimura, Hitoshi, Osaka, Japan
 Aruga, Mitutake, Osaka, Japan
 Ohkita, Junji, Kurashiki, Japan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Kurashiki, Japan (non-U.S.
 corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5753367	19980519
	WO 9523882	19950908
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-532827	19951027 (8)
	WO 1995-JP215	19950216
		19951027 PCT 371 date
		19951027 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1994-56697	19940301
	JP 1994-171967	19940629
	JP 1994-171968	19940629
	JP 1994-334237	19941216
	JP 1994-334238	19941216
	JP 1994-334239	19941216

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Edwards, Newton
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 1795
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel regenerated cellulose fiber dyeable with disperse dye is disclosed. In this regenerated cellulose fiber, 10 to 40 weight % of polyester fine particles or styrene-acrylic polymer fine particles having an average particle size of 0.05 to 5 .mu.m are compounded. Products wherein the regenerated cellulose fiber and polyester fiber are used in combination can give dyed products excellent in homochromatic properties, and since both fibers can be dyed at the same time, the dyeing efficiency is remarkably improved.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 26 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:114553 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Disperse dye-dyeable regenerated cellulose fiber and textile products containing the fiber
 INVENTOR(S): Takemura, Osamu, Osaka, Japan
 Tanimoto, Naoki, Kurashiki, Japan
 Iwasa, Eiji, Kurashiki, Japan
 Inoue, Ichirou, Kurashiki, Japan
 Kawamura, Tsutomu, Saijyo, Japan
 Hirakawa, Kiyoshi, Kurashiki, Japan
 Ono, Shinichi, Osaka, Japan
 Kimura, Hitoshi, Osaka, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aruga, Mitutake, Osaka, Japan
Kuraray Co., Ltd., Okayama, Japan (non-U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5695375	19971209
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-777700	19961220 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1995-532827, filed on 27 Oct 1995	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1994-56697	19940301
	JP 1994-171967	19940629
	JP 1994-171968	19940629
	JP 1994-334237	19941216
	JP 1994-334238	19941216
	JP 1994-334239	19941216
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Edwards, Newton	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1751	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		

AB Novel regenerated cellulose fiber dyeable with disperse dye is disclosed. In this regenerated cellulose fiber, 10 to 40 weight % of polyester fine particles or styrene-acrylic polymer fine particles having an average particle size of 0.05 to 5 .mu.m are compounded. Products wherein the regenerated cellulose fiber and polyester fiber are

used in combination can give dyed products excellent in homochromatic properties, and since both fibers can be dyed at the same time, the dyeing efficiency is remarkably improved.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 26 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:107207 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pectin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Gerrish, Timothy C., Kennett Square, PA, United States
Luzio, Gary A., Newark, DE, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5688923	19971118
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-602166	19960215 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Nutter, Nathan M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Edwards, David	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	65	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	644	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A polyvalent cation crosslinked pectin fiber composition is composed of a calcium sensitive low methoxyl pectin with a degree of esterification (DE) of less than 15% or calcium sensitive amidated pectin having a DE of less than 50% where the pectin is polyvalent cation crosslinkable and

has an average molecular weight (MW) having an upper limit of 200,000 and a lower limit of 5000. This pectin is useful in making wound dressings for topical applications.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:93996 USPATFULL
TITLE: Lubricant impregnated fibers and processes for preparation thereof
INVENTOR(S): Neal, Richard D., Kingsport, TN, United States
Bagrodia, Shriram, Kingsport, TN, United States
Trent, Lewis C., Jonesborough, TN, United States
Pollock, Mark A., Johnson City, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5677058	19971014
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-339619	19941115 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-72377, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5372739, issued on 13 Dec 1994 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1991-734840, filed on 23 Jul 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234720 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-466849, filed on 18 Jan 1990, now	

abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gray, Jill
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Montgomery, Mark A.; Gwinnell, Harry J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1815

AB Fibers such as caustic-treated non-round polyester fibers are prepared having certain lubricants strongly adhered to the surfaces thereof. These fibers are prepared by contacting the fibers, such as immediately prior to a crimping means, with a suitable heated hydrophilic lubricant in a processing operation followed by heating to dry or "bake" the lubricant onto and/or into the surface of the fibers.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:12121 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for the production of cellulose fibres
INVENTOR(S): Ruf, Hartmut, Vocklabruck, Austria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lenzing Aktiengesellschaft, Austria (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5601771	19970211
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-465320	19950605 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	AT 1994-1699	19940905
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Tentoni, Leo B.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Brumbaugh, Graves, Donohue & Raymond	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	319	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention is concerned with a process for the production of cellulose fibres, wherein a solution of cellulose in an aqueous tertiary amine-oxide is extruded into filaments through spinning holes of a spinneret and the extruded filaments are conducted across an air gap into a substantially aqueous precipitation bath, characterized in that the extruded filaments, while being conducted across the air gap, are contacted with an aliphatic alcohol which is present exclusively in gaseous state. The process according to the invention produces cellulose fibres having a very reduced tendency to fibrillation.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:77521 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for the production of shaped structures of cellulose

INVENTOR(S): Huber, Bernd, Kelheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kinseher, Richard, Kelheim, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt, Germany,
Federal

Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5549861	19960827
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-387332	19950213 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4404714	19940215
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Tentoni, Leo B.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Connolly and Hutz	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	280	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for the production of shaped structures of cellulose, in particular fibers of cellulose, by shaping and subsequent regeneration of water-soluble cellulose derivatives is described. The process employs water-soluble alcohols, water-soluble ketones or, in particular, water or mixtures thereof as solvents for the shaping and carrying out the shaping by a dry shaping process.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:36233 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for making cellulose acetate fibers

INVENTOR(S): Cannon, III, Jesse N., Kingsport, TN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5512230	19960430
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-351923	19941208 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Tentoni, Leo B.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Graves, Jr., Bernard J.; Gwinnell, Harry J.	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 399

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for spinning a cellulose acetate fiber having a low degree of substitution per anhydroglucose unit (DS/AGU) of the cellulose acetate is provided. The addition of 5 to 40 weight percent water to cellulose acetate(CA)/acetone spinning solutions (dopes) will produce dopes that will allow fibers to be solvent spun using CA with a DS/AGU from 1.9 to 2.2.

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:108663 USPATFULL
TITLE: Lubricant-impregnated fibers, lubricant, and processes for preparation thereof
INVENTOR(S): Neal, Richard D., Kingsport, TN, United States
Bagrodia, Shriram, Kingsport, TN, United States
Trent, Lewis C., Jonesborough, TN, United States
Pollock, Mark A., Johnson City, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5372739	19941213
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-72377	19930607 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1991-734840, filed on 23 Jul 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234720 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-466849, filed on 18 Jan 1990, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Beck, Shrive	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Cameron, Erma	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Montgomery, Mark A.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1789	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Fibers such as caustic-treated non-round polyester fibers are prepared having certain lubricants strongly adhered to the surfaces thereof. These fibers are prepared by contacting the fibers, such as immediately prior to a crimping device, with a suitable heated hydrophilic lubricant in a processing operation followed by heating to dry or bake the lubricant onto and/or into the surface of the fibers.

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:99988 USPATFULL
TITLE: Continuous hydrolysis of cellulose acetate
INVENTOR(S): Cox, Mark K., Kingsport, TN, United States
Frederick, Tim J., Kingsport, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5364935	19941115
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-51435	19930423 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-820742, filed on 13 Jan 1992, now abandoned	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nutter, Nathan M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Martin, Charles R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 473

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a process comprising continuously flowing a composition through a hydrolysis zone so as to achieve a residence time distribution such that at least 81% of the area under the residence time distribution curve is within plus or minus 50% of the mean residence time. The composition comprises cellulose triacetate in the range of 5 to 30%, water in the range of 4 to 25%, and acetic acid in the range of 45 to 91%.

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:65193 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process of preparing lubricant-impregnated fibers
INVENTOR(S): Neal, Richard D., Kingsport, TN, United States
Bagrodia, Shriram, Kingsport, TN, United States
Trent, Lewis C., Jonesborough, TN, United States
Pollock, Mark A., Johnson City, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5234720	19930810
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-734840	19910723 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-466849, filed on 18 Jan 1990, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Owens, Terry J.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Cameron, Erma	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Montgomery, Mark A.; Heath, Jr., William P.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	9 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1780	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Fibers such as caustic treated non round polyester fibers are prepared having certain lubricants strongly adhered to the surfaces thereof. These fibers are prepared by contacting the fibers, such as immediately prior to a crimping device, with a suitable heated hydrophilic lubricant in a processing operation followed by heating to dry or the lubricant onto and/or into the surface of the fibers.

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:44167 USPATFULL
TITLE: Boron-containing preceramic blend and fiber formed therefrom
INVENTOR(S): Johnson, Robert E., Hoboken, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Celanese Corp., Somerville, NJ, United States
(U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 4931100 19900605
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1989-293765 19890105 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1987-82761, filed on 7 Aug
1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4832895 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-933413, filed
on 21 Nov 1986, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dixon, Jr., William R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Sohn, Miriam
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: DePaoli & O'Brien
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 585

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for producing boron-containing ceramics such as boron carbide
and boron nitride comprises pyrolyzing a blend of a precarbonaceous
polymer such as polyacrylonitrile and a boron-containing polymer such
as
that formed by the reaction of a borane with a Lewis base. Pyrolyzation
in an inert atmosphere yields boron carbide while pyrolyzation in a
reactive gas burns away the precarbonaceous polymer and yields a
ceramic
comprising the reaction product of boron and the pyrolyzation gas.
Boron
nitride ceramics are formed by pyrolyzing the preceramic blend in
ammonia.

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:40944 USPATFULL
TITLE: Boron-containing ceramics through the chemical
conversion of borane-containing polymers
INVENTOR(S): Johnson, Robert E., Hoboken, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Celanese Corporation, Somerville, NJ, United
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4832895	19890523
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-82761	19870807 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-933413, filed on 21 Nov 1986, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Silbaugh, Jan H.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lorin, Hubert C.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	DePaoli & O'Brien	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	651	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for producing boron-containing ceramics such as boron carbide
and boron nitride comprises pyrolyzing a blend of a precarbonaceous
polymer such as polyacrylonitrile and a boron-containing polymer such
as
that formed by the reaction of a borane with a Lewis base. Pyrolyzation
in an inert atmosphere yields boron carbide while pyrolyzation in a
reactive gas burns away the precarbonaceous polymer and yields a ceramic
comprising the reaction product of boron and the pyrolyzation gas.
Boron
nitride ceramics are formed by pyrolyzing the preceramic blend in
ammonia.

L7 ANSWER 25 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75:62355 USPATFULL
TITLE: Polyolefin pulp and process for producing same
INVENTOR(S): Yonemori, Hayato, Iwakuni, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, CA,
United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3920508	19751118
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1972-295339	19721005 (5)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1971-79856	19711012
	JP 1972-14919	19720214
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Bashore, S. Leon	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Chin, Peter	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Teigland, Stanley M.; Horton, Corwin R.; Howard, Robert	
	E.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1175	

AB A polyolefin pulp suitable for papermaking is described which is formed of a mass of discrete fibers formed of convoluted strands, the convoluted strands being twisted or wound-up film or sheet-like elements, the pulp having a drainage factor greater than 1.0 seconds/gram and a compressability constant (N) between about 0.3 and 0.4.

Further, a process of manufacturing such fibers by forming a dispersion (mixture) of a solvent, a polyolefin, a water dispersing agent for the polyolefin fibers to be formed and water and flashing the mixture through a nozzle. Water is present as a continuous phase in the mixture. The polyolefin is crystalline, or partially crystalline, preferably polyethylene, polypropylene, copolymers of ethylene and propylene, and mixtures thereof. The fibers thus formed can be easily refined and used for making paper webs.

L7 ANSWER 26 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75:47925 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process of flame retarding substrates by applying hexahydratriazine phosphonate derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Weil, Edward D., Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Stauffer Chemical Company, Westport, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3906136	19750916
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1974-501928	19740830 (5)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1971-178417, filed on 7 Sep 1971, now patented, Pat. No. US 3849409 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1971-139222, filed on 30 Apr 1971, now patented, Pat. No. US 3762865	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Newsome, John H.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 756

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Method of flame retarding substrates by applying Hexahydrotriazine
phosphonate derivatives corresponding to the structural formula:
##SPC1##

Where R.⁵ and R.⁶ are the same or different radicals and are
##SPC2##

And R.¹, R.², R.³ and R.⁴ are the same or different
radicals and are alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkylene, aryl or aralkyl
said radicals having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and are either unsubstituted
or substituted by non-interfering substituents such as halogen, alkoxy,
or hydroxy; and mixtures thereof and curing at a moderate temperature

by
free radical initiation or radiation so as to form an insoluble, fire
retardant resinous finish.

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